EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

England's Difficulties-America, Ireland and the British Army.

LONDON, May 1, 1869. In the Times of this morning there are three lead-In the Times of this morning there are three leading articles, and from them may be gathered what are the three great difficulties under which England is at present laboring. The first is the present state of Ireland; the second our relations with the United States; the third the weakness in numbers of our army, and the utter uselessness of our militia forces. Let me take these subjects in succession as they

And first as to Ireland. I am neither an American or an Irishman. I have lived the best part of half a century a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, and shall in all probability die as such. Like all men, and particularly all Englishmen, I see a great deal to love and to admire in the institutions of my own country. But I am not blind to the faults we as a nation commit, nor to the follies of which we are guilty. Therefore it is that I do not put down our present difficulties in Ireland to the same causes that many attribute them. You have already heard ewell banquet had been given to two of the liberated Fenians, Colonel Warren and Captain Cos-tello; that the Mayor of Cork had presided at the ast, and that he, as well as the two guests, had ittered many seditious speeches against the government of England, the Mayor having the auducity to iso as a martyr, the miscreant O'Farrel, who atmped to murder Prince Alfred in Australia. So Mayor of Cork may be disposed of in very few ords. The speaker is evidently a vulgar man, and of what in your country is called "tall talk," and anxious to bring himself into notoriety. Apart from the position he holds his words were most uve: as the chief magistrate of a large town punishment, as I have no doubt they will. But there was never smoke without fire, and this wretched speech, as well as the far more moderate and infinitely more excusable vauntings of the liberated Peniana, must have some great moving cause, and I nk I can show that the government, or rather the Executive under the last government, has much, very much to answer for in this respect.

I have before me a pamphlet which has just been ablished in Ireland. It is entitled "Things Not enerally Known Concerning England's Treatment of Political Prisoners." Unless I am much mistaken his little work is destined to make a very great stir l over the civilized world, and to make England a by-word among nations for allowing a savage ven-geance to be taken upon men incarcerated for politi-cal offences. Talk of the treatment of the federal risoners by the Confederate authorities at Ander-onville; why, the very worst—and God knows it was sonville; why, the very worst—and God knows it was bad enough—that was ever said of their jailer was mere child's piay compared to the details given in this pamphlet of the way the Fenian prisoners have been treated in our jails for the past three years. Of course the question is whether the statements are true. Would to God that, for the honor of England, I could throw a doubt upon their authenticity. The publisher and complier of the little work is Mr. R. Pigott, an Irish editor, and to the pamphle the appends several letters from liberated fenians in corroboration of the statements made in the body of the publication. To give even a resume of the horrors detailed in these pages would far exceed the limits of a news letter. The tale of crueity commences with the time when the Fenians were tried by a special commission at Dublin in November and December, 1855, and in January and February, 1866. It goes on to state how, immediately after conviction, they were hurried from the dock to Monntjoy Convict Prison, stripped naked, searched in the presence of several jailers and English military officers, their beards shaved off, their hair cut close to the scalp, clothed in the felon dress of the prison, thrown into damp dungeous, handed some cold milk and damp bread for supper, treated as prison breakers, compelled, in spite of the bitter cold weather, to put all their clothes (even their families) outside their cells at night, obliged to wake up every quarter of an hour of the night by the jailers on duty, who came to their cells, violently opened their trap doors, plunged a dark lantern with a powerful reflector before their eyes and kept it there until they awoke. In the same way, when these political prisoners were brought across to England, they were kept all through a cold wet might on the dock, two and two, and when they across to England, they were kept all through a cold wet might on the dock, two and two, have in London, they were nagain stripped naked, their persons searched after a manner which I dare not bad enough—that was ever said of their jailer was mere child's play compared to the details given in siripped naked in the same room, marched in a perfect state of midity to the baths; brought before the doctor naked as they were born, and when they attempted to make any remark about their health they were told in the most insolent manner to hold their tongues. The ciothing of the able-bodied and the invalids was exactly the same, no allowance was made for debility or disease. The man who was in a consumption, or a victim to rheumatism was as thinly clad as the robust burgiar that worked in the quarries. They were only allowed once in three months to write to their triends, and the slightest infringement of the prison rules caused even that small boon to be withdrawn for another one, two, three and even six months. The winter of 1866-7 was the most severe winter that had been known in England for many years, but the Fenian prisoners were kept hewing stones in sleet and show and rain, most of them—I may say must-tenths of them—being men who had never in their lives performed any manual labor whatever.

And all this treatment allowed (for I can hardly bring myself to believe even now that it was ordered) by the government of a nation which sets itself up as what Catholies would call "the director" on morals of the rest of the world. The conduct of Russia, of Austria, of the United States, of the late King of Naples, of the late Queen of Spain, of the Pope and of almost every sovereign throughout the civilized world towards their respective political prisoners has been more or less severely animal-verted upon by the press of England and even by memoers of Parliament from their places in the House. But what do we see when our own turn comes? Nothing that I have ever heard or read of comes near in deliberate cruelty the statements now made about the way we have treated these Fenians. Russia, Austria or King Bomba could do no worse, I, indeed, either could do as much evil. And with it at there has been a degree of secreey which is most disgrating.

And yet you will hardly credit that I am going to any this pamphiet

disgusting.

And yet you will hardly credit that I am going to say this pamphiet has been for more than a week in the hands of the newspapers, but, with very few exceptions, not a single English print has noticed it. The only exceptions to this that I have seen are the Weekly Dispatch, an ultra liberal paper; the Star, which is Mr. Bright's peculiar organ, and the Weekly Resister, the Roman Cathotic newspaper published in London. The Irish papers are, of course, not so silent.

which is Mr. Bright's peculiar organ, and the Weekly Resister, the Roman catholic newspaper published in London. The irish papers are, of course, not so silent.

Let us now pass on to the recent leader in the Times of this morning—that of England's difficulty with the United States. At last, and only since Mr. Sumner's speech in your Senate became known, the mation at large seems to have awakened to the very serious nature of the offence we committed against America eight years ago. The leader in to-day's Times indicates this, although it is conched in a tone of bluster which indicates more plannly than I need point out that sooner or later we shall have to give in upon the main points of what is (wrongly I conceive; called the Alabama question. It is curious to observe how, more or less, the same wrong head, John Bullish tone prevails throughout the English pross. "We have, perhaps, done wrong; we'll pay for the damage, but we won't apologize," is virtually the text which they adopt. Like the Dally Neos, which has always proved itself a stanch advocate of federal rights and federal principles, I do not go the length that Mr. Sumner does in his speech; nor do I believe that any business-like man in America would do so. But I believe that England in her recognition of the Southern confederacy did the United States a harmoral as well as national—of which few Englishmen have not as yet calculated the cost. Then the escape of the Alabama followed close upon this premature recognition. That steamer was no doubt openly received and welcomed in our colonial ports; and the latter, to say nothing of Liverpool, really became the basis of warlike operations, not only against American commerce, but against the very existence of the United States. And more than this. In common with very many Englishmen, I believe that the rebellion of the Condectarts States would have been crushed in two years instead of four haf it not been for the moral and material help afforded by England. Still I look upon Mr. Sunner sor don't be defen

that we shall have to pay heavily for it in some way or other. And this is what England is only now beginning to understand. It is not a mere question of so many dollars or pounds sterling, but of more or less national humiliation for the wrong we have done.

or less national humiliation for the wrong we have dense.

The third leading article in the Times is upon the present state of our army, which, as it very truly states, is utterly inefficient as to numbers even to act on the defensive, far less on the offensive, if we had to engage in a war with any other nation in the world. Our regular troops, it is true, are well organized, excellently commanded and fif for any work, so far as their numbers go, but we have companies, or rather sections of companies, where other countries have battalions. We spend—yes, for spending we certainly have a great gift—pounds where others spend shillings. But it all goes in—well I really can't say in what it goes. Are you aware that we pay in round numbers £15,200,000 for an army of £45,450 men and £4,116 horses, while the French pay £14,500,000 for an army of 400,000 men, 105,000 horses and a reserve of 200,000 men, 105,000 horses and a reserve of 200,000 men, in other words, we pay half a million more money than the French pay, for one-fourth the number of men, and about one-seventh the number of nores. But we have splendid life guardsmen, every man of whom is upwards of six feet high and stout in proportion. Of this force we have 1,200 men, and the brigade has never been farther than Windsor from London since 1816. On this subject more in my next.

Proposed Telegraph Scheme.

A new telegraph scheme is on the carpet for a line from Havana to Porto Rico, and thence through the chain of West India Islands to South America. There are two submarine cables already between Cuba and the United States, and these will be all the more valuable, as means of communication, should the island be redeemed from its present unfortunate position and started on the road of progress. It is said that the company organized for this undertaking has secured an exclusive privilege for landing cables in the islands of Cuba and Porto cables in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico for a period of forty years, and that subsidies for a term of ten years have been vôted by the various colonial governments of St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadainpe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demarara, amounting in the total to over £15,000 per annum. Further subsidies are calculated upon from other neighboring governments. The length of the several cables required for this work amounts in the aggregate to 1,650 miles, and the capital of the company is fixed at \$400,000, in ten pound shares. It is said that the present cable from Florida to Cuba, with all the drawbacks incident to the peculiarity of the management, is earning a profit of £2,000 a month; but this statement must be taken with some grains of allowance. Arrangements are now being made in Brazil for constructing a line of telegraph from Rio to Bahia and Pernambuco, with stations at the intermediate ports; and this line would, of course, form a valuable junction with the proposed West Indian system.

FRANCE.

Adjournment of the Corps Legislatif-The Grand Opera House-Veteran Pensioners-The Emperor and Liberty.

PARIS, May 1, 1860.

PARIS, May 1, 1869.

Before this correspondence reaches America It will be known, through the cable, that the Corps Législatif of this session is dissolved, or for some time adjourned, as there is a shadow of a likelihood that the government will have a short session of the new Chamber before autumn. The papers are all giving an obituary of the Legislature of 1869. Generally speaking, the memory of the defunct Assemblee is ease, and its morals were so affected at the last that

not sincerely venerated. It died of a lingering discase, and its morals were so affected at the last that
it had to turn to the new opera for comfort and the
vote for old soldlers' increase of pension.

As regards the Grand Opera, M. Guérouit wished
to know when it was going to be finished, and objected to the excessive and uncalled for delay in the
works. He was maintained by M. Magnin, who in
formed the deputies that delay was not the sole
cause of complaint, but lavish expenditure. The
government commissioner answered and refuted
some of his honorable colleague's figures; but still
he had to admit that the new opera was very expensive, only the builders had been singularly unfortunate. When half through with the digglings for
the basement it was discovered the site of the edifice was on the bed of a stream, and they had paid
extraordinary extras to enable them to raise the
building as it now stands—on a concrete mass. The
only comments to be made are that the opera really
will cost 48,000,000f.—that is, 30,000,000f. more than
first announced, and some of the expenses are
entirely superfluous; thus the following architectural convenience might have been done away with,
It will cost 400,000 franca to make a gently slanting
carriage road, up which their Majestics will drive
right under the imperial pavilion and cupola over
their box.

As regards the extra pension for veterans,
although the was expensed on the promude of settlers a

it will cost 300,000 francs to make a gently slanting carriage road, up which their Majestics will drive right under the imperial pavilion and cupola over their box.

As regards the extra pension for veterans, although it was opposed on the ground of setting a bad example, still, two old soldiers having come forward to appeal in behalf of their former companions, all the military sentimentalism of the Chamber was aroused, and the credit was voted by 218 to 5.

M. Schneider, President, then rose and congratulated the Parliament, assuring the departies that this session would be marked in history. On concluding his farewell address with the cry "Vice VEmpereuri" several voices cried "Vice In nation!" "Vice la liberte!" and the President to this, and with nuch presence of mind, observed that the Emperor represented both the nation and liberty. No one suggested a contrary opinion, and this final trait may be said to resume the conduct of this Assembly during the whole session. Deputies have been found to object, insinuate and even turn clamorous, but none have had the courage of their opinions, and the votes of many of the opposition have always been in contradiction with what they maintained during debates on a given question. Their desire has been evident to shirk assuming any responsibility. They lapidated M. Haussmann, crucified M. Rouher; but when it came to vote, these reeds bowed down. In the presence of such deputies the government deserves some praise for naving not further outstepped the limits prescribed where a Parliament exists. Had M. Schneider announced that the Palais Bourbon was abolished entirely and all assemblies suppressed, this might have been answered by a justy vice CEmpereur. M. Schneider is a very moderate and liberal President ior not having done so. A few notes are the biography of the departed seasion. It lived some hours over nifiety-eight days, from which we deduct Easter vacations and Sundays. There were fifty-two damendments to government measures.

These few lines on its epitaph ar

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In 1867 the population of Berlin, Prussia, numbered 702,437 inhabitants, having increased by 154,000 since

The Belgian government intends to appoint a com-

The Belgian government intends to appoint a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the situation of the laboring classes in Belgium.

The budget of the North German Confederation for 1570 estimates the revenue at 75,958,459 thaiers, the permanent expenditure at 71,752,109 thaiers and the extraordinary at 4,205,359 thaiers.

The Prussian government intends establishing a German hospital at Yokohama, Japan, for the reception of invalids from European vessels. The project is fully authorized by the Japanese authorities.

During the siege of Sebastopol the Russian government sent 160,000 men successively to defend it. Of these 75,000 were wounded, 15,000 killed, 45,000 were rendered incapable by disease, of whom 5,500 afterwards died. These statistics only extend to November 1, 1855, the time when the typhus made its appearance.

Various comments are made respecting Prince Napoleon's trip. Some assert that the Emperor desired him to be absent during the time of the elections. Others state that a most important mission to the King of Italy has been confided to him. Should this latter version be true it reminds one of his visit to Florence in 1809.

A buil has just been presented to the Austrian Chamber of Deputies to authorize the manufacture of gold coins of the same pattern as the French ten franc and twenty franc pleces and the issue of five millions of florins of silver divisionary money.

"AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. BOUTWELL."

More Splits Among the Republicans.

More Splits Among the Republicans.

[From the New York Evening Post (republican free trade organ, May 14.]

A clerk in the Treasury Department was removed the other day. He is an accomplished man, master of several languages; he is faithful to his duties, trustworthy and accurate, and it is not strange that even under our wretched aystem of filling the public offices he was surprised at his removal. He asked for a reason; a faithful servant, suddenly dismissed, may require at least to be told his fault. He found it at first difficult to get a reason assigned; but he went from man to man, and at last he was told that his removal was because he was not a republican. "But I am a republican." He got no satisfaction, and went further until at last he reached the awful presence of an officer known as the "appointment cierk." Thomas L. Tullock is this person's name, it seems. We remember to have once convicted a person of the same name of misusing the franks of republican members of Congress and the name of the Republican Congressional Committee for the circulation of documents foreign to the policy of the republican party. From the conduct of this "appointment cierk." We suppose him to be the same person. The gentleman we are speaking of then went to Tullock and respectivily represented that Tullock had been misinformed; that he, the petitioner, was and had been a republican; that he had been also a Tathful and efficient cierk—which last we believe was not questioned. But, said Tullock, you were opposed to the impeachment, and that is the reason you were removed. It is a fact that Tullock actually caused the dismissal of a capable and faithful government cierk for no other reason than that he, in common with many of the best men in the republican party, did not think the impeachment.

Spanish Views of Affairs in Spain—Antici-pated Departure of General Dulco—Regula-tions for Volunteers—The Campaign in the Interior—Naval Controllos.

Havana, May 4, 1869.

HAVANA, May 4, 1869.

In the early part of December last a Cuban of intelligence and position, touching the Spanish revolution, addressed your correspondent as follows:—

"The reactionary party, now seemingly so impotent, will conquer in the end. Isabella or some member of her family will be restored to the throne. A few of the leaders, traitors to their present avowed prin-ciples, will give in their allegiance to her, be received and kindly treated until an opportunity is afforded for their ruin, while the others will be sent to the scaffold and in exile, and 'order' will once more scaffold and in extle, and 'order' will once more reign." Certes, this seemed nonsensical enough at the time, for every Spaniard was howling for free-dom-for Spain-and nothing less than the most limited of monarchies was thought of, and the chances for a republic and universal suffrage were thought to be excellent. Nevertheless, if the opinions of the great majority of Spaniards here are cor-rect, the leading point of the prophecy is likely to be fulfilled, and under the rule of the Prince of Asturias, backed by a regency composed of the leading spirits of the revolution, the cry of "Down with the Bourbons!" will be heard no more in the land.

contending factions in the mother country, the idea is becoming very prevalent that the throne will be finally settled upon the son of Isabella. Advices from Spain, of a private character, very generally confirm this and again it is urged from genera as exemplified in their past political history. They soon grow weary of waiting, and obstacles in the way of restoration of peace and order, combined reaction, resulting in regret for the past and speedy return to the status quo antebellum. It speedy return to the status quo antebellum. It is already patent to the leaders of the revolution that already patent to the leaders of the revolution that they cannot carry out their programme; they fear a republic and still more the operations of Isabelia's partisans, both of which can be escaped by the Prince of Asturias and a regency, which will retain them in the high position they occupy, to attain which the revolution was inaugurated. For these reasons it is confidently expected that the election of the Prince will soon be announced. It is not within my province, perhaps, to recount the advantages of the scheme as portrayed by the Spaniards here; suffice it to say, it will be entirely agreeable to France and to the other monarchies of Europe, now uneasy at the condition of afairs in the Peninsula and at the precedent likely to be established there. While no authoritative announcement to that effect has been made, it is generally understood that General Dulce will leave during the present month. It is said he has recovered the \$600,000 which he advanced to the provisional government in the outset, and this once accomplished, his very feeble health will not permit of his remaining longer. He believes, or affects to, that the insurrection is practically over, and has concentrated his forces in Camagney to give it its final blow before his 'departure. Who his successor may be is only an object of speculation. As with Lersundi so with Dulce. He claims that he will leave an easy task behind.

The government has recently sended a pamphlet, entitled, 'Regulations for the Corps of Volunteers of they cannot carry out their programme; they fear

it its final blow before his "departure. Whe his successor may be is only an object of speculation. As with Lersundi 80 with Duice. He claims that he will leave an easy task behind.

The government has recently issued a pamphlet, entitled, "Regulations for the Corps of Volunteers of the Isle of Cuba," copies of which have been furnished the respective battalions. It is of little general interest, providing for the election of officers, the establishment of a council for punishing insubordination and enforcing discipline and other matters, based upon the regulations of the army. Stress is laid upon the provisions that both disobedience to and abuse of authority will be severely punished; and in the latter case the aggrieved person is allowed to carry his complaint through every grade to the Captain General himself. In case the island is declared in a state of siege the volunteers will enjoy the privileges of war, and though they may not be on duty they will be judged by the army ordinances, and under all circumstances will be exempt from arrest in civil cases, enjoying this privilege for life after having served for fifteen years. In time of war their time of service shall count double. The pamphlet is generally well received, though some of the volunteers are dissatisfied at the idea of being brought under such discipline as the regular army.

Attention is at present very generally directed to operations about Puerto Principe, and many rumors are rife favorable to the insurgent cause. The reports are indefinite and untraceable. They state that the troops on the line of the railway have been worsted and a large number of Calaians and negroes sain, the former disdaming (as one account has it) to meet their foes on unequal terms, stacked their muskels and attacked with their daggers; that the machetes in the hands of the patriots proved more than a match for their, and a great slaughter resulted. General Marmol, from the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, is said to be present, near the railway, having with him doo

include families, and as great numbers have gone without one, it may be safely calculated that the exodus of Cubans from the entire island since the breaking out of the insurrection amounts to 50,000 souls.

Mr. La Reintrie, late vice consul at this place, leaves to-day in the steamer Cuba for Baltimore with his

Mr. La Reintrie, late vice consul at this place, leaves to-day in the steamer Cuba for Baltimore with his family. It is understood that he proposes to make known to the American public the facts concerning his course here, and it is not impossible that some striking developments touching the manner in which American interests abroad have been attended to may come to light.

Francisco de Nunas v Cespedes, whose arrest was mentioned in a recent despatch to the HERALD, has been sent to Spain. Rafael Lanza, charged with treason on the occasion of the Villa Nueva theatre affair, has been sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a penal colony.

A considerable number of Cubans, who found it difficult to obtain a livelihood in Key West, have recently returned here. They were detained a whole day before being permitted to land.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

REMEDIOS.

Reported Depredations of Insurgents.

REMEDIOS, April 28, 1860. Despite the tranquility prevailing in this jurisdicrespice the tranquinity prevailing in this jurisdiction some depredations committed by the rebels are reported. On the 23d a party assaulted the plantation Proyecto, in Sagua dei Medio; they tied three Spaniards up and then pillaged the estate. At Mamer, in Gueiba, another band burned the cane fields of the estate San Antonio, which otherwise would have rendered 300 hogsheads sugar to its owner.

VILLA CLARA.

Reported Surrender of the Casanovas-Cap-ture of Other Chieftains-Movements of

Regulars. VILLA CLARA, April 29, 1869. On the 27th the chief Ricardo Casanova presented himself, and it is expected two more of the same himself, and it is expected two more of the same name, Mattee and Joaquin, will follow the example. Ou the night of the 27th the volunteers captured the chieftains flicardo Leon and Juan Lopez. Two companies of the Napoles regiment arrived from Manicaragna, with a rebel flag, captured in an encounter where they had nine killed. Lieutenant Colonel Bonilla, of the Terragona regulars, brought in a rebel flag and forty horses, captured at the cattle farm of Martinez, where they killou foxty rebels and wounded many more.

CIETPUEGOS.

Confiscations-Presence of Insurgent Parties.

CIENFURGOS, May 2, 1869. The property of many persons has been seques-The rebel parties are still more or less numerous

The rebel parties are still more or less numerous in the suburbs of Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santi Espiritu, Remedios, Santa Cara, Santo Domingo, Lajas, Potrerillo, Camarones, Lechuzo, Cartagena and Sagua. As before stated, the rebellion exists, in reality, in the towns and not in the fields, and unless the regulars carry along a number of volunteers with them familiar with the localities and the people the insurrection will never be quelled, even were twolve to fifteen thousand troops to occupy the territory of the Cinco Villas. This is no war where mere shooting is required, but to know those from whom the shots come.

The rebels tried to stop the train between Palmira and Camarones, but the engineer did not heed them and made the engine fly at all speed.

TRISIDAD.

Surrender and Shooting of Insurgents. A number of asurgents presented themselves to

the Governor, and after keeping them confined he released them. The volunteers made a fust about this, had the poor rebs again arrested and some of them should

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Laily Executions for Political Offences

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 25, 1869. There is on an average one execution here pe day for political offences. All Cubans are suspected, and intelligence and wealth would seem to be re-garded as orimes. The situation of Americans is very precarious.

FROM INSURGENT SOURCES.

The Crv for Arms.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated April 14, from the headquarters of the insur

dated April 14, from the headquarters of the insurgent army at Camp Ramon:—

Up to the present time I have been quite well; in fact, liberty seems to agree with me. Our victory appears to draw nearer every day, and the general opinion is that the war cannot hast long—that is, providing arms be sent from the States. We have plenty of men and abundance of enthusiasm, but we lack many necessaries to enable us to rush on to a formal and decisive battle. I am already appointed captain on the starf of General Felix Figuerdo and am well liked by the chiefs. I endeavor to do my duty and neglect nothing. I have already been in several engagements and find that the blue pills (butlets) instead of frightening me only tend to animate and urge me on. In the Hanato you will find Valmaseda's proclamation and also one of ours, with our version, so you can form your own opinion.

Protest of the Minister of the Republic of

Cubn. The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico, constituted in New York, in unison with citizen José Morales Lemus, the president of the citizen José Morales Lemus, the president of the Junta and representative of the government of the republic of Cuba, for which he is the special envoy and Minister Pleninotentiary to the United States of America, informed by the public press and the indignant voice of the people, of the tenor of resolutions passed, under the title of circulars, on the dates of the 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th ult., issued by the resident Spanish General in Havana, purporting to seize the property of citizens of the republic of Cuba, without respect to former rights or contracts, and, moreover, horrified at the determination prociaimed by Count de Valunaseda to imprison all native Cubans found in the district under his command, and to place thair ives at the mercy of his soldiers, without any consideration for children and women, to burn and pillage peaceful dwellings, &c.,

women, to burn and pilinge peaceful dwellings, &c., &c., The Junta and the special representative of the government of the new republic consider it their duty earnessly to protest befere the civilized world, and in the name of the republic of Cuba, against the confiscation and sequestration therein referred to, and, moreover, warn all those who may acquire such properties that the republican government of Cuba will not tolerate or countenance such transfers, and when in peasession of the ground now held by the Spanish troops will return all such property to its legitimate owners, irrespective of all excuse. This protest is particularly addressed to agents of foreign nations, in order to avoid any differences that might arise from this source, especially to clicens or subjects of friendly nations. Furthermore, the Junta protests against the Spanish government and its officers, so that the republic of Cuba shall not bear the blame of reprisals that may become indispensable. The commander of the liberating forces will adopt the course that he deems most expedient. All those guilty of the assassination of prisoners or other offences against our countrymen will be punished in proportion to their acts.

JOSE MORALES LEMUS.

J. F. BASORA, Secretary.

J. F. BASORA, Secretary.

Speaking Population-Danger of a Sangui-nary Riot-Duel Between the Spanish and Cuban Champions—The Spanlard Victorious—Eleven Other Champions in the Field. NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1889.

CUBAN AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Since the Spanish riots some years ago, when more lives were lost and more property was destroyed than in half the subsequent disturbances respecting which Congressional committees sat and are sitting, New Orleans has never been so excited on the Cuban question as to-day. The city is peculiarly placed. The old Spanish element is still powerful here. The parish of St. Bernard, adjoining the city of New Orleans, is populated mainly by Spaniards and creoies of Spanish parentage. The Third district of New Orleans itself has almost more Spaniards than any other nationality among its population. Latterly Cuban refugees have flocked into the city in such numbers as almost to overshadow the original Spanish residents, and bitter feuds have sprung up

in consequence.

At a Cuban procession not many nights since cries at a cuban procession not many nights since cries of "Death to the Spaniards" resounded through the streets. Not many days after an aged Spanish restdent of the city, Mr. Hernaudez, was publicly spit upon by a crowd of Cubans and cursed as a Spaniard. That set the ball rolling. A Spanish resident of the city, a personal friend of Mr. Hernaudez, took upon binary. of the city, a personal friend of Mr. Hernandez, took upon himself to avenge the wrongs of his nationality. He drew up a challenge to all the Cubans in the city and vainly applied to newspaper after newspaper to publish his cartel. They all refused; but, not to be balked, he had it printed as a placard and posted about the streets, as follows:—

To THE CURAN REFUGEES AND TO THOSE WHO SYMPA-THIZE WITH THEM:—
The undersigned, a European, Spaniard by birth and who

was brought up in New Orleans, is desirous of responding on their death on Spatia Derrocessions in this city have who in their meetings and processions in this city have shouled "Death to Spatia Derrocessions in this city have shouled "Death to Spatia Derrocessions in this city have shouled "Death to Spatia Derrocessions in this city have shouled "Death to Spatial Derrocessions in the stormon, at the corner of Congress and Moreau streets, or in the asternoon, from steet, Third district, to obtain whatever estatization he or they might deathe, under the penalty, should they fails et ode, of being looked upon as impostors, cowards and comemption boasters. First district, to obtain whatever estatization he or they might deathe, under the penalty, should they fails et ode, of being looked upon as impostors, cowards and comemption boasters. First district, or the comment of the penalty of the comment of the penalty explained away by particular sound, which, however, is easily explained away. By the penalty of the propriete and anteceders of the champion of the Spatish nation are thus set forth:—

Pepe failla, or Joseph Liulia, is a gentleman fifty years of age, who has been residing in this city for the last tenty-love years, and is well known all through the Third. For the last ten years he has enjoyed the reputation of a quiet and prosperous citizen, devoting his time to his cemetery. His previous history was, however, of not so quiet a character. The last of the buil fights ever given in this city came of under his auspices, upon the other side of the river. At the time of the Spanish riots here some years ago Pepe Liulia was a large sufferer and had nearly ever six of any man in the professions, it is skill in fencing, or with the "while wearing his skill in fencing, or with the "while wearing, and he has the reputation of naving list skill in fencing, or with the "while wearing, he has been known to shoot the pipe out of a man's mouth a dozen yards of, and bas frequently shot nickels out of the hands of his fri

sition of Mayer, the latter, with his seconds, returned to the city.

Another challenge was immediately handed to Liulis, and accepted by him, and it was understood that eleven other avengers remained behind. But Captain Cain—almost the only chief of police New Orleans has ever had who dares to do his duty—stepped in and arrested Liulis, and he has just been bound over in \$0.00 to keep the peace. So for the present the Cuban war in New Orleans is checked. There is no saying, however, how soon it will break out again.

The fillbusters in this city have fizzled out as completely as the Hautan despatches from this point

There is no saying, however, how soon it will break out again.

The fillbusters in this city have fizzled out as completely as the Herald despatches from this point predicted they would. Searching vainly for some traces of the formidable phalanx, your correspondent, the other day, visited the Spanish consultate, and found that fillustrious functionary, with a colored lad as his interpreter, squabbling over a two-dollar fee for vising an American citizen's passport and refusing to take Spanish gold. Posting thence to the moorings of the monitols, away below the city, your correspondent discovered the Tappahannock, Monadnock, and the battered old Manhattan lying helpless in the mud, in charge of half a dozen men, and a subsidized organ grinder making doleful music to relieve the annul of the mosquito plagued officers. Driving into the Cuban quarters of the city, he found big talk of what was going to be done to-morrow—mañana, mañana, stempre mañana—but nothing doing to-day. The Cuban movement from this city has developed nothing but a duel and a possible riot.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books. THE GATES WIDE OPEN; OR, SCENES IN ANOTHER WORLD. By George Wood, Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This is a queer book. It pretends to give an account of "scenes in another world," in which the redeemed from earth take part in the most earthly manner imaginable. Our ideas of the hereafter become sadly demoralized after reading this book. Even scriptural teachings are flatly contradicted. The beings that float "in the atmosphere of loveliness and grandeur" and are "arrayed in robes of light" speak and act in so unspiritual a manner that we are not surprised when they sit down to a substantial meal. We must confess to some wonder when, after being emphatically told in the Bible that there are no marriages or giving in marriage in heaven, we find that in this other world of the author's imagining people make love and marry very much in the same manner as do we sinful mortals of this terrestrial sphere. That there should be religious differences of opinion in the land of immortality described is altogether consistent with the very material elements which surround the redeemed. Thus we have the tyranny of Rome and of the priesthood roundly abused by pious Episcopalians, and every now and then New England transcendentalism gets a sly nit. Indeed, it appears to us very much as if the entire book is a capital salire on New England transcendentalism. If it is not, and if we are to accept Mr. Wood's idea of a future life, by all means let us pray that the nour of earthly death may be as near at hand as possible. A sublime world and a joly life are promised to us. "Scenes of rarest combinations of fuxuriance and loveliness" meet the eye; "cities of vast size," whose domes "rise like gold and silver-capped clouds;" palsces of all kinds of architecture, birds of paradisiacal plumage that warole notes "running through the sweetest infections;" takes of unrivalled beauty—in a word, just such a world as poests sing of and spooney lovers imagine they can possess. It is not to be denied that to the asthetic Milton's conception of heaven is much grander; but then that genius conceived too spiritual a paradise. We were not promised by him pretty marble villas on emerald tinded islands situated in picturesque lakes. The blind poet never even hinted at the privilege of pitching into the Catholic Church in heaven and wondering why the Massachusetts Legislature on earth did not take the Romish priests in hand. Why, bless you, even the pleasure of listening to Mozart and the other great masters is not referred to in "Paradise Lost." Altogether Mr. Wood's future world is just the place for mankind to wish to go to after quitting old Mother Earth. There, where there is no sin; there, where we have aristocratic board and

IMPRESSIONS OF SPAIN. By Lady Herbert, With fifteen Hustrations. New York: The Catholic Publication Society. This is a very interesting book in its way. It gives

a charming picture of Spain, and its account and description of the religious edifices are well and graphically written. It is, of course, strongly graphically written. It is, of course, strongly Catholic in sentiment; but aside from this feature, which may be objectionable to many people, it is a book worth reading. The authoress particularly admired the people as they were when she visited the kingdom, and her impressions were, on the whole, very favorable. She does not think it will benefit the Spaniards to jorn in "the so-called march of civilization," believing that "all that is beautiful, simple and characteristic of this people" will be destroyed if they do. We have no doubt that by Catholics in particular and the reading public generally "Impressions of Spain" will be widely read. It is a timely publication, spain being of special interest at the present time, and loses little by being written by an aristocratic Englishwoman, possessed of an intense faith in Catholicism.

JESUS ON THE HOLY MOUNT. By Joseph Sander-son, D.D. New York: The American Tract So-

To the members of that induential and respectable Christian Church which the American Tract Society represents "Jesus on the Boly Mount" will doubtless be very welcome, Dr. Sauderson writes with much vigor and originality of thought, and appears to have thoroughly studied his subject, which he treats in an exhaustive and entertaining manner. We have but one fault to find with the book, and it lies in a proneness to indulge in italics. This, however, is but a sunail matter and its scarcely deserving of notice where the work, as a whole, is so good and so little open to adverse criticism. The story of "our Saviour on the Holy Mount" is very graphically and minutely told, while many religious ideas and reflections springing therefrom add to the merits of the narration.

The Whitz Rosz. A Novel. By G. J. Whyte Melville. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

If we needed a book of sufficient interest to while away an idle hour, without leaving an impression upon the mind, we could searcely find another bet-

upon the mind, we could scarcely find another better adapted to that purpose than the "White Rose." It is a novel of admirable conception, and is written in a very interesting style; but the plot and the characters are badly managed. Fannie Ainsile is a modified Lady leabel, without the ladylike behavior and accomplishments of that creation of Miss Bradeon. That she should have married Gerard Ainsile is not unnatural, but the manner in which the marriage is made to take place is wretchedly unartistic. The book is too full of sensational surprises. None of the characters are possessed of more than negative qualities. Still, bally toid as it is, it is interesting. After all, we doubt if many novel writers care whether their productions are considered artistic or not, so long as people rea1 and feel interested in them. upon the mind, we could scarcely find another bet-

Miscellaneous.

An Arkansas novel—or a novel written and pub-lished in Arkansas—has found its way to our desk. lished in Arkansas—has found its way to our desk. Its title, "The Bloody Junto, or the Escape of John Wilkes Booth," is so terribly suggestive of bowie knives, Arkansas toothpicks and "Sie semper tyrannis," that we shouldn't wonder if its contents are strong caough to make the "har itz," to adopt an Arkansian saying. What those contents are we haven't like remotest idea, being too terrifed to open the book. We would suggest to the publishers—and it would not be a bad idea to extend the suggestion to all Western and Sounawestern provincial publishers—the policy of changing the tilles of their works before sending them to this section of the Chion. Such sanguinary names as "The Bloody Junto" have a demoralizing effect upon Eastern nerves. It is so long since we have given up the practice of playinity "cutting out a felier's heart," or scalping the "redhided cusses," that some consideration is due to our present retrogressive condition.

THE SPECIAL MAIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Special Mail Service of the United States.

[Washington (May 13) correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser,]

Postmaster General Crosswell has reorganized the whole special mail service of the country. The appropriation for this service is now \$100,000, while heretofore it has been \$150,000. This reduction necessitates a corresponding reduction in the force employed. The country is now divided into six grand divisions, and each division into three districts, except the first, which has but two, and the sixth, which includes the Territories and the Pacific siope, and has six. Each division has, first, a superintendent of the railway service, who is responsible for the post office officers in the division and reports direct to the department; second, an inspector; third, an agent to investigate mail depredations. There were a great number of applications for these positions. General Markiand, nominated but not confirmed, for Eaird Assistant Postmaster General, gets the superintendency of the Fourth division, comprising folio, west Virginia, the lower half of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, with headquarters at Louisville. Mr. Hart, of Rochester, N. Y., an ex-Congressman, gets the superintendency of the Second division, comprising New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and the Ensiern shore. The other appointments outside of New England would not be of general interest in Boston. The officers of the First division, which includes all the New England States, are Thomas P. Cheney, of New Hampshire, Superintendency; W. C. Hammett, of Maine, Inspector of the First division, which includes all the New England States, are Thomas P. Cheney, of New Hampshire, Superintendency, The Sharey, G. New Hampshire, Superintendency, The Second division, which includes all the New England States, are Thomas P. Cheney, of New Hampshire, Superintendency, The Sharey, G. New Hampshire, Superintendency, The Sharey, G. New Hampshire, Superintendency, The Sharey, G. New Hampshire, Superintendency, The Shar

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Miles of Track Laid in One Day-The Superintendent's Car-Travelling Quarters on the Pacific Railrond.

e Pacific Railrond.

END OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD TRACK,
HEAD OF SALT LAKE, April 28, 1889. PROM ELEO
to this point is 224 miles. We left that place as

half-past twelve P. M. yesterday and arrived here at half-past one P. M. to-day, the time being unusually slow, by reason of there being no time table yet made for this end of the road; and, besides, we were reor the sna of the road; and, besides, we were re-quired to use more than ordinary caution to prevant collisions with trains coming in the other direction, or which we met several. I cannot say as much fer the smoothness of the track that we have passed over in the last twenty-four hours as I did of the other end; but it must not be expected that a track other end; but it must not be expected that a track scarcely two months oid can be in a perfect condition. The rails are well and securely laid down, the ends being secured with the excedent fish joint adopted on this road, and although the roadbed is uneven in many places, still the foundation is secure and there is no danger of the track spreading. At various points gangs of Chinese laborers are at work straightening it up, and before winter sets in again the road will be in excellent condition and the eaviest train will move with the utmost smoothheaviest train will move with the utmost smooth-ness. I do not pretend to say anything about the location: for, seated in a car, it is not for me to assert whether the best place for track-laying has been selected. An engineer could not do so: hence it would be better that I should not. It may answer very well for some newspaper correspondents to give their opinion about railroad building, who imagine that curves and grades are entirely unnecessary, and that tracks should only be laid in straight lines and through tunnels. These writers, whose experience extends only to the ordinary travel of every person, profess to know more than those who make the building of a railroad a specialty; and as letters to journals of standing frequently influence, in a great measure, public opinion. it would be as well to find out the reliability and knowledge of the faultfinder before pronouncing his assertions worthy of credence. The Central Pacific Railroad may be very crooked—needlessly so; it may be carelessly constructed, but for my part, with some knowledge and experience in the matter, I can only say that as yet I have not dis-

the matter, I can only say that as yet I have not discovered it.

Beyond examining track and roadbed there is little to see on this end; the few bridges we pass are, like those on the other sections, substantial and permanent structures. The want of water is much felt on this division. In some places it is brought for many miles from the mountains in wooden pipes, and when we are at the end of the track all the water used by those engaged in building the road is brought in tank cars a distance of over forty miles. This want is a great drawback, and it is probable that the mountain springs will have to supply all that is used in this vicinity for years to come, if not for all time.

that is used in this vicinity for years to come, if not for all time.

The Landscape.

I have no change to note in the appearance of the scenery and surroundings on this division from what it has been since leaving Truckee. The same plains of sage brush; the same distant ranges of mountains, snow capped; the same stunted growth of willows that border on the Humbold river are here to be seen, and the only variation from the monotony are the camps of the wood cutters, which are arranged quite tastefully. These men are employed by the company to cut wood in the adjacent mountains, and an immense number of teams are employed to the outpany to the line of the road; these, when put up for the night, the numerous tents surrounded by a hardy, weather-beaten set of men, and the noise and revelry of the crowd clustered around the numerous camp fires, look exactly like an army halted for the night. These camps were to us the only carden spots in the great desert; beyond them there was nothing to attract the eye until you came in sight of Salt Lake, near Monument Point, and then the scene is grand. Far as the eye can see is this great and wonderful sheet of water. Far of to the southward and eastward are the peaks of a snow covered range of mountains, that apparently rise out of the centre of the lake, as if they formed part of an island. The bright green tinge of the water forms a great contrast to the vast alkall dats that extend to its edge, and hills are kind eventuals.

that extend to its edge, and the rays of the sunseem to sparkle upon its surface with unusual brilliancy.

Hereabouts the mountains and hills are kind
enough to furnish a stanted growth of pine timber,
that seems almost a burlesque upon vegetation. The
woodman of the East would pass it by in contempt,
but here it is a prize cagerly sought for, and it is
rapidly disappearing to furnish the great quantity
needed by the railroad company. It will take but a
few years to exhaust it, and then where will the fuel
come from that will satisfy so great a demand?
Echo answers, where? Amoug these bills some anulope and deer are found, and on the marsh that
skirts the northern portion of the lake, and elsewhere, I suppose, large numbers of plover abound,
that gladden the heart of the ambitious sportsman.

To-day the Central Pacific Railroad Company's employés accomplished the greatest feat in track laying
ever known in the history of railroading. The unparalleled amount of ten miles and fifty feet of track
were laid between four o'clock in the morning and
five o'clock in the afternoon. Every arraugement
had been made days before; the iron and ties were
all sent forward, and the work was to have been
done yesterday; but an engline got off the track,
which made a delay that could not be got over. Today, however, nothing prevented. Every one was
enthusiastic; the president and superintendent were
on the ground; all the press of San Francisco was
represented, and, of course, the New York Heralle
was there. Some of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's people were there, and they did not think it
could be done. Bets were made, and the excitement
ran ligh. The men themselves were in high spirits,

could be done. Bets were made, and the excitement ran high. The men themselves were in high spirita, and it was evident they intended to do their best. The tembras were and the intended to do their best. The tembras were and the property of the many to the tembras were and the west on confusion; every one did his work and didn't get in anybody eise's way. Even the engines used to push forward the cars with iron behaved very weil and did not leave the rails. All went smooth as glass, and by eleven o'clock it was a sure, thing. By five o'clock the agony was over; the last rall had been spiked down, and all those connected with the company were in high glee. Those of the other company left, satisfied that the thing had been done and well done, and that the best time ever made by the Union Pacific gangs had been fairly beaten.

For a long time past great rivalry has existed between the two companies as to who could lay the greatest authors the Union Pacific gangs had been fairly beaten.

For a long time past great rivalry has existed between the two companies as to who could lay the greatest authors the Union Pacific gangs had been fairly called, determined it should not remain so. He bided his time and organized his men for a big day, and, with his usual energy and perseverance, accomplished it, as I have described. By dark all were back from the extreme front, and then it was that congratulations and handshaking, and champagne drinking took place. Charlle Crocker's langla—and an extraordinary laugh it is—could be heard everywhere and above every noise. He was unbiquitous, and excelled himself, dovernor Stanford, the president of the road, and handshaking, and champagne drinking took piace. Charlle Crocker's langla—and an extraordinary laugh it is—could be heard everywhere and show overy noise. He was unbiquitous, and excelled himself, dovernor Stanford, the president of the road, and hand the up to ridicule; their road had been the dependent entire the care of the care of the property of the property of the prope